
North America's Leader in Hazardous Material Information Management
1905 Aston Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008
Phone (800) 451-8346 Fax (760) 602-8888

MSDS PRODUCT INFORMATION

Date: 10/07/2005
To: MSDS Requester
From: 3E Company
Subject: The MSDS you have requested

☐ MSDS NOT REQUIRED

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (Right-to-Know), the following item is an article. Articles are defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c). Products such as Drugs, cosmetics, food, or alcoholic beverages, wood or wood products, and tobacco or tobacco products, as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6), are exempt from the Hazard Communication Standard. Items that are considered articles, as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), are also exempt from this Standard. Therefore, the manufacturer is not required to provide an MSDS for this product.

☒ MSDS DISCONTINUED PRODUCT

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, the manufacturer has discontinued the product listed below. The MSDS Attached is the most current version, or an MSDS is no longer available.

☐ MSDS BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The MSDS attached is the best copy available from the manufacturer.

☐ MANUFACTURER NO LONGER IN BUSINESS

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, a current MSDS could not be obtained for this product. It has been determined that the manufacturer listed below is no longer in business. A current address and phone number could not be located.

Manufacturer: Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Product Name: CCA Type C Pressure Treated Wood (DISCONTINUED)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: CCA TYPE C PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

PRODUCT CLASS: NA

SYNONYMS: Pressure treated wood with Chromated Copper Arsenate
CAS # NA

DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME: Georgia-Pacific Corporation

ADDRESS: 133 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30303

MSDS REQUEST: (404) 652-5119

This Material Safety Data Sheet is being furnished for similar CCA treated wood products produced by different manufacturers and treaters. Consult labels, stamps and markings on the product or packaging for the exact identity of the chemical manufacturer and/or treater.

MSDS PREPARATION DATE: May 9, 2000

SUPERSEDES DATE: July 19, 1995

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	%w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
ARSENIC ACID (as As ₂ O ₅)	7778-39-4	0.15-3.0	0.5	NE	0.05	NE	NE	human carc. LD ₅₀ 48 mg/kg (oral rat)
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (as CrO ₃)	7440-47-3	0.25-4.0	0.1 (as Cr(VI))	NE	0.1C (as CrO ₃)	NE	NE	suspect human carc. LD ₅₀ (oral rats) 80 mg/kg
COPPER (as CuO)	1317-38-0	0.10-2.0	1.0 (8- hour TWA)	NE	1.0	NE	NE	LD ₅₀ 470 mg/kg (oral rat)
WATER	7732-18-5	40-50	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = not established

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVER EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:




INHALATION: Wood dust may be irritating to nose and throat. Can cause chest pains and chemical pneumonitis

CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES: Skin lesions commonly observed on hands at base of nails and on knuckles; these are usually not disabling. Conjunctivitis (of eyes) can result from mild exposure to wood dust.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is possible through wood splinters, causing skin ulcers.

INGESTION: Wood fibers may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea.

INJECTION: Direct injection of this substance may cause effects similar to skin contact and skin adsorption, including lesions and ulceration.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM RATING			
HEALTH (BLUE)	1		
FLAMMABILITY (RED)	1		
REACTIVITY (YELLOW)	0		
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications			

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:

An Explanation in Lay Terms:

ACUTE: Toxic if ingested, inhaled, or otherwise introduced directly into the body. Ingestion of large amount could be fatal. Symptoms of acute exposure include nausea, diarrhea and severe abdominal distress.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure could lead to dermatitis of the skin (red, irritated, cracked and/or painful skin), allergic skin responses can occur in sensitive people. Chronic exposure to any wood dust could result in reduction of the sense of smell.

Following are wood dust exposure limits which are in accord with those recommended by OSHA in the 1989 revision of PELs.

Softwood: OSHA - 5m/m³ TWA; 10m/m³ STEL
ACGIH - 5m/m³ TWA; 10m/m³ STEL

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If wood fibers are in the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eye lids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention especially if splintering occurs in the eye. If victim is not breathing, remove to fresh air and use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

If CCA pressure treated wood is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, DO NOT induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions or who cannot swallow.

Victim of chemical exposure and all rescuers must be taken for medical attention. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT, °F (Method): N/A

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °F: less than 300 F

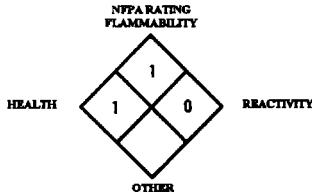
FLAMMABLE LIMITS in air by volume, % lower N/A upper N/A

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Product will burn or contribute to intensity of a fire. Fire fighting should be aimed at surrounding materials.

Water Spray: OK
Foam: OK
Halon: OK

Carbon Dioxide: OK
Dry Chemical: OK



SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: INCIPIENT FIRE RESPONDERS SHOULD WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND SELF BREATHING APPARATUS. STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTERS MUST WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. TOXIC VAPORS MAY BE GIVEN OFF FROM BURNING WOOD.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: WHEN HEATED TO DECOMPOSITION, THIS PRODUCT MAY EMIT TOXIC FUMES CONTAINING ARSENIC, COPPER AND/OR CHROMIUM. ASH FROM FIRE MAY CONTAIN TOXIC COMPOUNDS.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL & LEAK RESPONSE: CCA pressure treated wood is not reportable as a leachable substance. CCA is fixed in the wood cells as to avoid leeching problems. Unused wood should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and local hazardous waste disposal regulations

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES & HYGIENE PRACTICES Avoid getting CCA pressure treated wood in you. Wash hands after handling CCA pressure treated wood. Do not eat or drink while handling treated wood. Follow CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET supplied with this MSDS. This product is for use in commercial and residential applications only.

STORAGE & HANDLING PRACTICES: Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing or machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION & ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to outside. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Industrial hygiene monitoring should be performed to verify actual exposure levels when working in confined spaces that are contaminated with CCA treated wood dust. Review the Consumer Information Sheet. In exceptional circumstances if the level of inorganic arsenic is unknown or exceeds 20 mg/m³, a full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in the positive pressure mode must be used. If the arsenic concentration is known, follow the respiratory protection guide provided in 29 CFR 1910.1018, the OSHA Inorganic Arsenic Standard.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses should be used during cutting process of any wood products

HAND PROTECTION: Use appropriate gloves. Vinyl, polyvinyl chloride, neoprene, BUNA-N, natural rubber and polyethylene gloves are generally acceptable for the handling of freshly treated lumber at the treatment plant. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands after removing gloves.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Chemical protective clothing made from vinyl, polyvinyl chloride neoprene, BUNA-N, natural rubber and polyethylene are generally acceptable during the treating process and upon handling freshly treated lumber.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>VAPOR DENSITY</u>	N/A	<u>EVAPORATION RATE (water=1)</u>	N/A
<u>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</u>	N/A	<u>MELTING POINT or RANGE</u>	N/A °C
<u>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</u>	Highly insoluble	<u>BOILING POINT</u>	N/A
<u>VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C</u>	N/A		
<u>APPEARANCE & COLOR</u>	Light to dark green in color No odor is apparent		

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):

This product has no unusual warning properties.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID OPEN FLAMES WILL CAUSE PRODUCT TO DECOMPOSE, POSSIBLY PRODUCING TOXIC GASES. CONDITIONS WHICH CAN GENERATE HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS MAY OCCUR IN THE ASH CONTENT AS A RESULT OF OPEN BURNING OF CCA PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE

None Known

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID OPEN FLAMES!

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT

This product's ingredients are found on the following lists

	<u>FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>CAL/OSHA</u>
ARSENIC	Y	Y	Y	Y
CHROMIUM	N	Y	Y	N
COPPER	N	N	N	N

IARC, NTP and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic and chromium species, but list inorganic arsenic and chromium as human carcinogens

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Inhalation exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory ailments. Skin contact may aggravate pre-existing dermatitis. Arsenic compounds can cause gastrointestinal and skin systemic effects upon ingestion. Arsenic compounds are acutely toxic by a subcutaneous route of exposure, such as through breaks in the skin.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS Treat symptoms. Treat victims for arsenic pentoxide (As_2O_5) and/or chromium trioxide (CrO_3) exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY Arsenic, Copper and Chromium are stable in the environment. They do not decompose with time. Wood dust from cutting, processing and sanding may contain Arsenic, Chrome or Copper.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS Concentrations of heavy metals are known to be detrimental to plants or animals. Heavy metals are known to bio-concentrate in the food chain. No direct effect of CCA pressure treated wood on plant or vegetables has been submitted as harmful evidence to human consumption.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE No evidence has proven pressure treated wood detrimental to marine life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by the handling, may be disposed of by means of a sanitary landfill facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER NA

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS NON-HAZARDOUS NON-REGULATED AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME:</u>	NA
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER, DESCRIPTION:</u>	NA
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</u>	NA
<u>DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:</u>	NA
<u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE NUMBER</u>	NA

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THIS CHEMICAL IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The chemicals in this compound ARE NOT listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains a product known to the State of California to cause cancer

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ): CCA pressure treated wood is not reportable under CERCLA standards

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION The following chemicals in this product are covered under specific state regulations.

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances YES
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants. YES
Florida - Substance List: YES
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: YES
Kansas - Section 302/313 List. YES
Massachusetts - Substance List. YES
Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances YES
Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List YES
New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List. YES
North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals and Reportable Quantities YES
Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substances List. YES
Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List. YES
Texas - Hazardous Substance List. YES
West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List YES
Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances. YES

LABELING (Precautionary Statements)



Handle in a well-ventilated area

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicate that the amount of Arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the children is within normal variation of total Arsenic exposure to children and that maximum risk of skin cancer associated with exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during playing periods.

PREPARED BY: **CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, INC. and** **GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION**
 ONE WOODLAWN GREEN **133 PEACHTREE STREET, NE**
 CHARLOTTE, NC 28217 **ATLANTA, GA 30303**

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MSDS REVISION SUMMARY: Change in Effective Date only

INORGANIC ARSENICAL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

(Including: CCA, ACA, and ACZA)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

This wood has been preserved by pressure-treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing inorganic arsenic to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with inorganic arsenic should be used only where such protection is important.

Inorganic arsenic penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to inorganic arsenic may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use or dispose of the treated wood.

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Wood pressure-treated with waterborne arsenical preservatives may be used inside residences as long as all sawdust and construction debris are cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting boards or countertops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

**CCA Pressure Treated Wood Products
CAUTION!**

SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE HAZARD.

WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE LUNG, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. SOME WOOD SPECIES MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS AND/OR RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC EFFECTS. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) HAS CLASSIFIED WOOD DUST AS A NASAL CARCINOGEN IN HUMANS.

The liquid preservative used to treat this product contains forms of arsenic and chromium, known human carcinogens. Cancers of the lung and skin have been reported following exposure to these chemicals. The use of CCA treated wood products, however, is not expected to result in increased cancer risk.

Avoid dust contact with ignition source.

Wood dust clean-up and disposal activities should be accomplished in a manner to minimize creation of airborne dust.

Avoid breathing dust.

Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.

FIRST AID: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

For additional information, see the Georgia-Pacific Material Safety Data Sheet and Consumer Information Sheet for this product.

**Product Safety and Health Information
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Box 105605
Atlanta, GA 30348-5605**